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# UNDP: COUNTRY COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS AND RELATED MATTERS

## FIRST COUNTRY COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR LATVIA (1997-1999)

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The first country cooperation framework (CCF) for Latvia covers the period 1997-1999 and is the result of extensive consultations between the Government of Latvia and UNDP, as well the analysis and recommendations in the Latvia Human Development Reports 1995 and 1996. It outlines the agreed strategy and areas of focus for all UNDP cooperation for the period, taking into account the activities and plans of other international, regional and bilateral governmental and non-governmental partners, including the World Bank, the European Union (EU), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

## I. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FROM A SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

2. After fifty years of Soviet rule, five years after re-gaining its independence, and on a clear path to full integration into Europe, Latvia has accomplished much. Two general Parliamentary elections and the emergence of numerous political parties, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and an independent media confirm that democracy is taking root. Economically, Latvia has achieved macroeconomic stabilization; a strong and stable currency; an improved fiscal situation; a stabilized banking system; and declining inflation. However, constraints imposed by the budget deficit and growing social and economic inequalities among population groups and regions must be addressed.

3. While Latvia has begun a comprehensive reform of its social welfare system to mitigate the social cost of transformation, living standards have declined dramatically for a significant proportion of the population. Given the absence of a comprehensive poverty assessment in Latvia, current estimates place between 20 and 40 per cent of the population below the poverty line. While incomes have more or less kept pace with inflation, those reliant on the state budget for benefits and pensions have seen living standards fall dramatically. In more stark terms, 1 in 4 of the population are pensioners, and there are 87 pensioners for every 100 taxpayers. According to the Latvia Human Development Report 1996, average life expectancy for men fell from 66.3 years in 1988 to 60.7 in 1994, and life expectancy for women over the same period fell from 75.1 to 72.9 years. Latvia now has one of the lowest population growth rates in Europe (-6.9 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1994); a very high abortion rate (1,206 per 1,000 live births in 1995); and a rising infant mortality rate (15 per 1,000 live births in 1994 compared to 11 in 1989).

4. Consequently, one of the greatest challenges Latvia faces is to try to improve the health of the population and thereby living standards, while reining in government spending in order to reduce the budget deficit. Great progress has been made in reducing the deficit from Lats 90 ($164) million in 1995 to an expected level of Lats 40 ($73) million in 1996. The Saeima (Parliament) has approved a balanced budget for 1997, thus helping to free up domestic credit resources, which are crucial for increasing the investment needed for economic growth. As argued by the Latvia Human Development Report 1996, such policies should be accompanied by improved revenue collection so as to generate the resources required to implement social welfare reform and address other sustainable human development (SHD) priorities.

5. Despite improvements in national macroeconomic indicators, significant regional differences pose particular SHD challenges. Unemployment tends to be higher in rural areas (11 per cent compared to the national average of 7 per cent), with rates in the eastern region of Latgale reaching 28 per cent. With the greater Riga area home to almost half the country's population and most foreign investment, there is clearly a need for innovative regional economic development strategies, both to address rural unemployment and also to create a vision for the country's future development.

6. Given Latvia's ethnically and linguistically diverse population, the role of the education system and language in particular as a vehicle for social integration is particularly important. Ethnic Latvians make up only 56 per cent of the total population. At present, approximately 2,478,000 residents are registered in Latvia, some 710,000 (28 per cent) of whom, are "non-citizens".

The largest group of non-citizens consists of Russians (460,000), distantly followed by Belarussians and Ukrainians.

7. Up to 38 per cent of residents have insufficient knowledge of Latvian to take full advantage of the country's economic and social opportunities. In addition to the challenge of promoting conditions favourable for economic growth and raising living standards, from a human development perspective, further democratization is needed to maximize the opportunities available for residents to participate more fully in the country's economic and social life. In addition, while various international missions have found no systematic violations of human rights in Latvia since the restoration of independence, bureaucratic resistance to, ignorance of and scepticism towards the protection of human rights is widespread, providing opportunity for ad hoc infringements of human rights in both the public and private sectors.

8. In terms of an overall national policy framework, full membership in the EU and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are top long-term priorities, and Latvia took an important step in that direction by becoming a full member of the Council of Europe in 1995. The present Government is formed by a coalition of eight political parties and is headed by a politically non-aligned Prime Minister. The Government's agenda for its three-year term is outlined in a Declaration of the Cabinet of Ministers approved in December 1995 and includes: economic growth and monetary stability; reduction of the budget deficit; accession to the World Trade Organization; restructuring of the agricultural sector in line with EU policies; promotion of a free real estate market; regional development, with special attention paid to underdeveloped areas; implementation of the new social welfare reform legislation; education reform; pollution and waste reduction; promotion of biological diversity; and improvement of the efficiency of the judicial system. External assistance priorities are set by the National Indicative Programme, a multi-year framework for the planning and management of technical assistance.

## II. RESULTS AND LESSONS OF PAST COOPERATION

9. Latvia became a member of the United Nations in 1991. In late 1992 UNDP established a country office in Riga and began activities within two frameworks: (a) the Memorandum of Understanding agreed to at the end of 1992; and (b) the Short-Term Country Framework for the Baltic States, which was developed in the spring of 1993 and used as the basis for the initiation of the UNDP Trust Fund for the Baltic States. Once the UNDP programme began to gain momentum, it became clear that a much sharper Latvia-specific strategy, based on priority national development objectives needed to be elaborated, in order to maximize the UNDP comparative advantages. Consequently, the first country programme for Latvia, covering the period 1993-1996, was developed and subsequently approved by the UNDP Executive Board in April 1995.

10. The first country programme focused on developing national capacity in three areas: (a) democratization and promotion of social integration; (b) public administration reform and governance; and (c) addressing the social impact of transition. Despite the limited core resources available, UNDP cooperation has had a very significant impact, especially with regard to the first two areas. Specifically, by developing national capacity through support to the development and implementation of comprehensive national programmes in high-priority and often very sensitive areas, UNDP technical cooperation has helped Latvia to develop: (a) the National Programme for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, the centrepiece of which was the establishment of an independent national institution for the protection of human rights in Latvia, the Latvian Human Rights Office (LHRO); (b) the National Programme for Latvian Language Training as a Means of Integration, a ten-year (1996-2005), $24 million national programme aimed at developing widespread teaching capacity in "Latvian as a second language", to benefit up to 180,000 students in minority schools and potentially several thousands of non-Latvian speaking adults; and (c) a carefully designed strategy for implementing what is perhaps the most comprehensive social welfare reform programme in Central and Eastern Europe.

11. Through similar advocacy and upstream policy dialogue UNDP assistance has also helped Latvia to develop key legislation, including a comprehensive set of laws to reform the social welfare system, and the law to establish LHRO. UNDP assistance has also helped develop a number of national policies in health care, gender policy, labour protection and public investment. Through the publication of the Latvia Human Development Reports 1995 and 1996, UNDP has helped to broaden policy dialogue on Latvia's transition, so that many parts of Latvian society are now participating in analysing the transition and debating how to put, and keep, people at the centre of the development process.

12. UNDP has also helped to develop Latvian capacity in a number of priority transition policy areas, including the monitoring of social policy, economic policy management and public administration reform. In addition, UNDP has also provided numerous training opportunities, including high-level leadership and management training for Latvia's first two Cabinets and most senior civil servants. Furthermore, by working in cooperation with NGOs, UNDP has been able to provide assistance directly to groups most in need.

13. To date the resource mobilization strategy used during the first country programme has generated seven times UNDP core resources through cost-sharing or trust fund contributions from bilateral partners, including the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, as well as from the World Bank. Through the provision of capacity-building assistance UNDP has helped develop the external resource management capabilities of both the main aid coordination body and specific ministerial aid coordination focal points. In addition, through the United Nations Resident Coordinator mechanism, UNDP has helped to apply integrated approaches to social welfare reform, social integration and human rights, by bringing together not only United Nations agencies and, in some cases, the World Bank, but also relevant regional organizations such as the Council of Europe, the EU and the OSCE, and major bilateral donors, private foundations (Soros Foundation) and relevant NGOs.

14. Moreover, numerous UNDP-supported activities undertaken during the period 1993-1996 have helped Latvia both in preparation for and follow-up to the various global conferences. A good example of the former is UNDP support for the preparation of the National Report on the Situation of Women in Latvia for the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing. Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) has included UNDP/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) support for the development of a law on reproductive health, and follow up to the Beijing conference and UNDP involvement in human rights and gender activities have contributed to the preparations for a Baltic-Nordic Conference on Gender Equality to be held in Latvia in 1997.

15. In reviewing implementation of the first country programme, it was noted that experience has shown that support primarily of an upstream policy nature combined with well-targeted downstream interventions to facilitate implementation of key reforms can have a major impact in the country. Moreover, significant national capacity exists and national execution is the most effective modality of execution, particularly as it promotes national ownership. International inputs are usually most effective if for a limited duration.

16. The vast majority of external assistance, however, has been focused only in Riga, at times to the detriment of Latvia's underdeveloped and often much poorer regions. Consequently, deliberate efforts need to be made to programme more assistance both to initiatives (regional economic development and poverty alleviation) and in partnership with entities (NGOs and local governments) outside Riga and in Latvia's more underdeveloped regions. Another lesson learned is that it is often very difficult to measure the impact of either a national policy or of international assistance without proper indicators. Consequently, given the recent growth of local capacity to conduct sociological surveys, to the extent possible, baseline and benchmark surveys of key indicators and in some cases societal attitudes (e.g., desire to integrate) will be carried out before and during implementation, in order to facilitate subsequent assessment of impact.

## III. PROPOSED STRATEGY AND THEMATIC AREAS

17. Careful analysis of Latvia's current and emerging national priorities, their relationship to the UNDP mandate to develop national capacity for SHD, past UNDP cooperation and the activities of other bilateral and multilateral partners has led the Government to conclude that future cooperation with UNDP would be maximized by focusing on two thematic areas: (a) democratization, sound governance and social integration; and (b) raising living standards. Wherever appropriate, a portion of UNDP resources will be used to support policy dialogue and to help to develop comprehensive national programmes in priority areas; where such national programmes are now in place, the emphasis will be on supporting their implementation through the programme approach. Furthermore, some of the results of previous policy dialogue will be transferred to more downstream initiatives, in cooperation with local governments and local NGOs.

18. An extremely important and successful mechanism for promoting policy dialogue that will continue to be used will be the annual publication of the Latvia Human Development Report. The 1996 report in particular has not only helped to set a specific policy agenda for public debate, but has also played a major role in refining an approach to programme cooperation that is even more participatory and responsive to Latvia's needs.

### A. Democratization, sound governance and social integration

#### National priorities and policy framework

19. To fulfil all conditions of a democracy, an independent state must protect the fundamental rights of all its residents through the rule of law and meet the requirements of the international human rights instruments to which it is party. Although much progress has been made in this area, more work remains to be done. Latvia is a distinctly multi-ethnic society and the continued integration of its various groups is essential for future stability and SHD. Non-citizens must naturalize to become citizens, although so far only a few thousand have done so.

20. In order to respond in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, in 1995, the Government approved the National Programme for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights. After much debate, the centrepiece of the programme, a strong, independent national institution to protect human rights, became reality, with the establishment of the Latvian Human Rights Office (LHRO) in late 1995. LHRO was set up with a dynamic mandate: to handle complaints of human rights violations; to provide information and education about human rights; to prepare opinions on the status of Latvia's human rights obligations; and, on its own initiative, to investigate human rights issues. To promote the process of social integration by making the Latvian language available to those who desire it, in 1995, the Government approved the National Programme for Latvian Language Training. Both national programmes are critical to Latvia's transformation and their successful implementation will greatly benefit the consolidation of a democratic society.

21. Successful democratization also requires enhanced access to the participatory process through the successful development of civil society and NGOs. Likewise, mature mass media organizations are essential as forums for public policy debate, while sound governance at the local and central level of public administration will enable civil society to be included in policy development and implementation. Of particular interest is women's participation. While the Satversme (Constitution) of 1922 guarantees women equality before the law, in practice traditional attitudes prevail and few women hold positions of leadership in either the public or private sectors.

#### Proposed UNDP interventions

22. With cost-sharing from three major donors, and the financial and substantive support of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, the multi-year UNDP capacity development initiative begun during the first country programme will continue to provide the training and expertise required for LHRO

to fulfil its broad mandate and effectively protect the human rights of all of Latvia's inhabitants. Through this framework, UNDP assistance will also be provided for human rights activities with other entities, including the Parliament, NGOs and the legal profession. Furthermore, UNDP technical cooperation support will also focus on developing the substantive and procedural capacity of the judiciary, in partnership with the Judicial Training Centre, which UNDP helped established in 1995, in cooperation with the Latvian Judges' Association, as well as on the work of the court system, particularly regarding the flow of information on legislative acts and court decisions.

23. Another top priority for continued UNDP assistance will be the promotion of social integration through integrated support to the National Programme for Latvian Language Training. A comprehensive UNDP/multi-donor cost-shared capacity development initiative ($3.2 million) to support the implementation of the first two years of the national programme has just started. As part of its support, UNDP will help develop national capacity to teach Latvian as a second language in minority schools and to adults, including various professional groups. New teaching materials for teachers and trainers will be developed and published. UNDP assistance will also support a mass media campaign, including a television training course, to help promote attitudinal changes and to create a favourable environment for non-Latvian speakers' learning the Latvian language outside the formal education system. Finally, support will also be utilized to develop and implement the institutional, policy and financial framework to sustain the national programme beyond the lifetime of UNDP/donor assistance.

24. Over two thousand NGOs, representing a wide range of interests, are registered in Latvia. While a handful of these organizations have developed successful strategies for advocacy and programming, most NGOs, especially those in the more underdeveloped regions, lack project management and fund-raising skills as well as programming funds. Through its focus on governance and civil society, UNDP technical cooperation will be used to address these needs within a comprehensive framework that has been developed in consultation with various Latvian NGOs, the Government and other partners (Soros Foundation, EU) and implemented through the NGO Centre Riga, a new resource centre designed for and run by Latvian NGOs and already supported by UNDP. Through this framework, one area of focus will be direct cooperation with NGOs in poverty alleviation and the advancement of women, with much of this assistance targeted outside of Riga.

25. Another important area is the media and public administration. The ability to present complex transition issues and propose alternative policy options has been developed by a select few media professionals, in part through involvement in the preparation of the Latvia Human Development Reports. UNDP will help to develop further the capacity of the media to follow, comment upon and objectively influence ongoing transition policy debate. Capabilities of those involved in the legislative and executive process at both the local and national level will also be developed, particularly in terms of increased awareness of SHD issues and interaction with NGOs and the media.

26. With regard to gender policy development, as a follow-up to the various activities supported by UNDP to maximize Latvia's participation in the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, UNDP support will be used to help develop a comprehensive policy framework for the advancement of gender equality and better definition of the role of gender in the development of Latvia. Such a policy framework will spark a more dynamic dialogue on gender equality and serve as a catalyst for the advancement of women in political, economic and social life.

Expected impact

27. While several of the interventions outlined are complementary, it should be possible to measure the impact of UNDP assistance. Specifically, during the six months of its existence, over half of the 800 written and oral complaints and requests for advice received by LHRO were resolved; clearly, the impact of UNDP capacity development efforts can be measured in part by the future success rate of LHRO in resolving complaints submitted. Also, as LHRO is promoting a greater understanding of human rights issues, tolerance and mutual respect, baseline

surveys of societal attitudes at both the mid-point and completion of UNDP cooperation should indicate what impact LHRO has had in improving the understanding of human rights in Latvia. Furthermore, the number of laws or policies developed (or revised) will reveal how successful LHRO has been in influencing legislation.

28. Latvian language training will allow many thousands of residents to gain access to education and employment opportunities that are currently not available to them, in addition to providing one of the major prerequisites for naturalization. Specifically, by the end of the total UNDP/multi-donor support (early 2000) almost 80,000 minority school students should have benefited from improved teaching and materials; 13,000 adults will have received targeted language training; 800 teachers of Latvian and 300 subject teachers in minority schools will have been trained; new teaching materials and professional methodologies for schools and adult education will have been developed; and a Latvian language instruction programme for television reaching several thousand adults will have been successfully implemented. Implementation of the national programme with UNDP support will ensure uniform high standards of language tuition and will provide the means for naturalization of non-citizens and integration through better access to higher education and employment, as well as enhanced participation in civil society and the political process.

29. Latvian NGOs and the people they help will benefit directly from accessing programming funds in areas that have been underfunded. Integrated assistance will ensure efficient use of donor resources and easier access for NGOs. Criteria that include gender mainstreaming for all UNDP-supported NGO activities will be one method which will help women become equal beneficiaries.

## B. Raising living standards

### National priorities and policy framework

30. As in other Central and Eastern European countries, the implementation of a more efficient and affordable social security and pension system and the development of a well-targeted social safety net remain top priorities. In order to provide the legislative framework for this, at the end of 1995 the Saeima approved legislation for a completely new social welfare system, consisting of three components: a three-tier pension scheme; a compulsory unemployment insurance scheme; and a compulsory occupational health and injury insurance scheme. The new legislation will take effect over the next few years.

31. The reform of the social welfare sector in Latvia will not only require completely new policies and programmes, but also substantial upgrading of many institutions already involved in implementation of current programmes. To this end, the Government is planning to take a comprehensive World Bank loan to support the Ministry of Welfare and other sectoral institutions by providing the financial resources and institutional capabilities needed to implement large-scale welfare reform. Furthermore, as indicated in the Latvia Human Development Report 1996, it is clear that the development of a modern, cost-effective health care system will be a top priority for several years to come, and a number of proposals for reform are under way. As part of this process of change, the Government is preparing an overall Strategy for the Health Care Sector in Latvia, as well as action plans for each specific health subsector. One especially critical area is reproductive health and the need to transform what was a state-controlled system devoted mainly to addressing effects into one focusing on causes, that is, on preventative and primary health care, with special attention paid to women's health concerns.

32. Regional economic development is becoming an increasingly critical issue for Latvia and is currently hampered by an incomplete policy framework. The Government has approved a concept for administrative territorial reform, with a view to rationalizing the structure of local government by consolidating the total number of municipal government units. However, the Government has yet to prepare a national regional development strategy to help guide this process.

Proposed UNDP interventions

33. It has become clear that, given the rising incidence of both relative and absolute poverty, a national strategy is essential to reach those who fall beyond the boundaries of the social welfare reform. Latvia's participation in the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in March 1995 underlined the Government's recognition of the need to address this aspect of the social impact of transition in a comprehensive manner, through a national framework. This analysis was reinforced by independent experts in the Latvia Human Development Report 1996, which recommended the formulation of a National Poverty Alleviation Strategy (NPAS).

34. UNDP will support a three-stage approach to the development and implementation of the NPAS. In the first stage, UNDP and the World Bank will continue to support a reorientation of the household survey system so that it can more accurately reflect the percentage of residents below the poverty line. Second, UNDP assistance will be used to help to develop a comprehensive national strategy, comprising the World Bank's scheduled poverty assessment and a UNDP-financed SHD analysis, focusing on such issues as growth and equity and access to productive assets. Such an analysis will follow the main lessons learned from the preparation of the Latvia Human Development Report, by maximizing the use of national expertise and representatives of vulnerable groups, in order to ensure national ownership. Finally, UNDP support will focus on community-based initiatives to promote the implementation of the NPAS.

35. The NPAS will also form an integrated part of UNDP assistance to regional economic development. At the request of the Prime Minister, UNDP support will be used to help develop regional economic development strategies that could provide a means to stimulate employment and economic opportunities, and minimize the numbers of people who rely on social welfare benefits for their livelihoods.

36. Within social welfare reform, UNDP technical cooperation will help support the implementation of the World Bank loan through the development of essential institutional and managerial capacity. In addition, UNDP assistance will continue to be used to develop social policy monitoring and evaluation as well as external resource management capacities, the latter in part so as to limit the amount of loan-financed technical assistance. Regarding health care reform, in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the World Bank, UNDP assistance will be used to help to develop and implement Latvia's Strategy for the Health Care Sector. UNDP assistance will also support Latvia in implementing recommendations from the 1994 ICPD in Cairo, as well as supporting, with UNFPA and national NGOs, health promotion activities that focus on the empowerment of women and adolescents through improvement of their access to high-quality reproductive health services.

Expected impact

37. A major result of UNDP interventions in support of raising overall living standards will be the preparation of NPAS, complete with a comprehensive SHD analysis, specific policy recommendations and an action plan on how to best eliminate poverty in Latvia. Support to implementation of this strategy should result in fewer Latvians living below the poverty line. UNDP support to the development and implementation of specific regional economic development initiatives should contribute to a reduction of unemployment and improved health and social indicators in targeted underdeveloped regions. A further impact should also be the promotion of a "bottom-up" approach to dealing with the development needs of smaller communities and rural areas.

38. By supporting the implementation of Latvia's social welfare reform, UNDP will develop the managerial, policy development and operational capacity of the Ministry of Welfare in such critical areas as project management, external resource management and social policy monitoring and evaluation. In addition, such UNDP support should help to ensure that the social assistance system becomes more transparent and client-oriented; by informing each resident of their social entitlements, both the satisfaction and material conditions of the

beneficiaries of the reform (pensioners; unemployed) are expected to increase considerably. In the area of health care, relevant legislation and integrated action plans will be developed, while UNDP involvement in the area of reproductive health should contribute to the empowerment of Latvian women.

### C. Other areas

39. While most resources will be concentrated in the two areas discussed above, it is anticipated that non-core resources will be mobilized from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to help Latvia reduce the production and use of ozone-depleting substances. Preparatory activities have begun in the context of the Montreal Protocol and are envisaged to continue through the GEF. GEF funds will also be sought to help sustain Latvia's rich biological diversity.

## IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

40. Execution and implementation. While experience has shown that the country office still needs to provide significant support, national execution (NEX) has proven to be the preferred and vastly superior modality, due not only to its responsiveness and cost-effectiveness, but mostly because it promotes a sense of national ownership and helps to develop the capacity of the Government, as well as specific NGOs, in project management. A Baltic NEX Training Workshop and the development of a comprehensive NEX manual tailored to the Latvian situation will enhance national capacity to undertake NEX. In addition, efforts are also being made to enhance the operational capacity of the country office to follow up and train national counterparts in the use of NEX. In terms of implementation, the services of United Nations specialized agencies for specific programme components will continue to be used as required. During the first country programme, UNDP had very good experience with full NGO implementation of specific projects and it is proposed that this be greatly expanded. Furthermore, in order to rapidly respond to emerging national priorities, it is proposed that the use of the flexible, nationally-executed umbrella mechanism be continued.

41. Monitoring and review. Regular monitoring of the implementation of the CCF will be undertaken by the Local Programme Advisory Committee (LPAC), which will be chaired by the Resident Representative/United Nations Resident Coordinator and composed of key government counterparts, NGO representatives, United Nations agency representatives (as appropriate) and key UNDP country office staff. When implementation of large national programmes is reviewed, representatives of cost-sharing donors will also be included. A more comprehensive review of the CCF and its continued relevance to Latvia will be undertaken at the mid-point of the three-year financial resource framework (mid-1998).

42. Resource mobilization. Resources required to finance initiatives under each thematic area will be mobilized from both UNDP core and non-core funds. As indicated, the resource mobilization strategy used during the first country programme has been very successful and it should be possible to meet the 10:1 non-core to core resources ratio outlined in the annex to the present document, particularly as over 50 per cent of the non-core target has already been approved. In addition to mobilizing non-core resources from various bilateral donors both through cost-sharing arrangements (the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden) and replenishments to the UNDP Baltic Trust Fund (the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Sweden), the resource mobilization strategy being utilized for the next programming period also includes Government cost-sharing (in part through a World Bank Trust Fund), cost-sharing from the EU and GEF resources.

Annex

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION TARGET TABLE FOR LATVIA (1997-1999)

(In thousands of United States dollars)

| Source | Amount | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| UNDP CORE FUNDS | | |
| Estimated IPF carry-over | - | |
| TRAC 1.1.1 | 111 | Assigned immediately to country. |
| TRAC 1.1.2 | 0 to 66.7 per cent of TRAC 1.1.1 | This range of percentages is presented for initial planning purposes only. The actual assignment will depend on the availability of high-quality programmes. Any increase in the range of percentages would also be subject to availability of resources. |
| Other resources | 905 | In line with decision 95/23, paragraph 19. |
| SPPD/STS | 58 | |
| Subtotal | 1 074 a/ | |
| NON-CORE FUNDS | | |
| Government cost-sharing | 1 500 | $1.0 million already confirmed. |
| Sustainable development funds | 1 582 | Reflects both preparatory assistance as well as anticipated full-scale project under GEF. |
| Third-party cost-sharing | 6 000 | $3.5 million already confirmed/approved. |
| Funds, trust funds and other | - | |
| Funds, trust funds and other | 1 190 | |
| | of which: | |
| Poverty Alleviation Trust Fund | 65 | |
| Baltic Trust Fund | 1 000 | Reflects Latvia's share of the UNDP Baltic Trust Fund - $0.5 million of this figure has already been confirmed. |
| Other | 125 | |
| Subtotal | 10 272 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 11 346 a/ | |

a/ Not inclusive of TRAC 1.1.2, which is allocated regionally for subsequent country application.

Abbreviations: GEF = Global Environment Facility; IPF = indicative planning figure; SPPD = support for policy and programme development; STS = support for technical services; and TRAC = target for resource assignment from the core.

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